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Whitehall, Auguſt 10.

BY Order of the Right Honourable the Lords and others her Majeſty's Commiſſioners for receiving and diſpoſing of the Mony to be collected for the Subſiſtance and Settlement of the poor Palatines; Notice is hereby given, That all Perſons concerned in collecting the Mony on the Briefs for the relief, &c. of the ſaid Palatines, are hereby required to pay forthwith into the Chamber of London, all ſuch Sums of Mony, not under fifty Pounds, as they ſhall from time to time have collected on the ſaid Briefs, and to take from the Officer, appointed there to receive the ſame, a Receipt on the back of the reſpective Briefs whereon the ſame was collected, in part of Mony by them collected thereon.

By Order of the ſaid Commiſſioners Notice is hereby likewiſe given, That they will, for the future, meet as a Committee in the Council-Chamber in Guildhall on every Monday, Tueſday, Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, at four of the Clock in the Afternoon, and on every Wedneſday at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon.

H. Bendyſh.

Windſor, Auguſt 16. The Marquis Viali, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of Genoa, (being introduced by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Boyle, and conducted by Sir Charles Cottrell, Maſter of the Ceremonies,) has had his private Audience of Leave of Her Majeſty.

Berne, Auguſt 10. *N. S.* On the 27th of the laſt Month the Affair relating to the County of Tockenbourg was taken into Conſideration at the General Diet at Baden; the Deputies of that County, as well as the French Ambaſſador, being preſent. In the mean time new Differences aroſe between the Proteſtants and Roman Catholicks at Rhintal, which hindered a final Accommodation of the Matter. On the 6th Inſtant the General Diet concluded; but the Deputies of the ſix Cantons appointed to determine this Diſpute continue their Seſſion, and labour to make an end of the Quarrel, notwithſtanding the Abbot of St. Gall hath fallen into new Meaſures to delay their Proceedings. The laſt Letters from Geneva ſay, they have lately received no certain Advices of the Motions of the Duke of Savoy's Army, but that it was reported his Cavalry had joined Count Thaun. The moſt exact Account we have of the Marches of that General's Troops, and of the preſent Diſpoſitions of both Armies, is as follows. The Enemy having entrenched nine Battalions in the Tarentaiſe along the River Ver oix, (which falls down from the Mountains of Bon-homme, and paſſes between St. Maurice and Céz, and from thence into the Iſere) placed ten Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons in their Rear, to preſerve the Communication with Monſtiers. The Care of this Poſt was committed to Lieutenant-General Thouy. Monſieur de Medavy was entrenched at St. Jean de Maurienne with ſixteen Battalions, who had poſted fifty Granadiers at St. Andre, which is four Leagues from St. Jean de Maurienne; and eight hundred Men at St. Michael, ſupported by another Body of eight hundred choſen out of all his Infantry; Monſieur de Coly, a Lieutenant-General, commanded fifteen Battalions in the Valloire, to maintain a Communication with Briançon, by the Mountains of Gallobier. The Duke of Berwick remained with thirty Battalions at the Camp du Bay, a League diſtant from Briançon, and had placed five or ſix Battalions well entrenched on the Eminences, in order to cover that Town. General Thaun having paſſed Mount Cenis, encamped at Auſſois in the Upper Maurienne, from whence he detached the Count de la Roque with five thouſand Men to fall into Monſtiers. At the ſame time General Schullenberg was ordered to march over the Mountains of little St. Bernard, to force the Enemy's Entrenchments at St. Maurice. Monſieur de Thouy being adviſed of the Motions of the Count de la Roque, drew out a great Part of the Troops which were in theſe Entrenchments, to oppoſe him at Monſtiers. He broke down two Stone Bridges on the Izere, which runs thro' the middle of that Town. When the Count de la Roque arrived at Monſtiers, he poſſeſſed himſelf of that part of the Town which is on the South-eaſt of the River, Monſieur de Thouy being on the oppoſite ſide of it. The Troops which were left in the Entrenchments at St. Maurice, as ſoon as Count Schullenberg appeared at the foot of little St. Bernard, abandoned their Poſts, and retired with Precipitation, to re-join the Forces which were at Monſtiers. Several Skirmiſhes happened between the Count de la Roque and Monſieur de Thouy in that City; but the Izere prevented the Count de la Roque from engaging the Enemy in a full Body. In the end Monſieur de Thouy thought fit to retire towards Feſſons; but being on his March, received Orders from the Duke of Berwick to attempt the Recovery of thoſe Poſts which he had quitted; whereupon he placed a Regiment of Dragoons in his Front, to cover his March through a ſtrait Paſſage on the Banks of the Izere, which was expoſed to the Enemy's Fire from the other ſide of that River: The Count de la Roque poſted along the oppoſite Bank a Detachment of Infantry, by whoſe Fire that Regiment was entirely broken. The Enemy finding it impracticable to execute the Orders of the Duke of Berwick, retired to Feſſons and Cevin, where they threw up Trenches for their Infantry at the foot of the Mountain, and poſted their Cavalry in a ſmall neighbouring Plain. In the mean time the Count de la Roque had repaired the Bridges of Monſtiers, paſſed the Izere, and was followed by Count Thaun, who had left ſome Troops in the Upper Maurienne. The Count de la Roque arrived at the Enemy's Intrenchment on the 27th in the Evening; they being but two Leagues and a half from Monſtiers, for ſome time they cannonaded each other; but the Night approaching, the Fire ceaſed on both ſides. On the 28th in the Morning he attacked the Enemy's Lines, which he carried after a long and vigorous Reſiſtance. The French had between twelve and fifteen hundred killed on the Spot; but the Loſs of the Duke of Savoy's Forces is not exactly known. The Enemy's Cavalry ſuffered moſt in this Action. The Enemy retired, after their Defeat, to Conflans, in which Place Monſieur de Thouy had left ſeven or eight hundred Men, moſt of whom were ſlain, or made Priſoners of War, when we took that Poſt. During theſe Tranſactions the Marſhal de Berwick gave Orders to throw up Entrenchments from Fretrerive to the River Izere; but upon advice of the Retreat of Monſieur de Thouy, he aſſembled all the French Forces at Montmellian, where they have marked out Lines for an Entrenchment, to extend from the foot of the neighbouring Mountain to the Works of the Caſtle, and continue from theſe Works to the River Izere, whereby they hope to cover Chamberry and Barraux; but it is believed that the Duke of Berwick will not be able to maintain that Poſt, where he may be attacked both in Front and Rear. The Cavalry which ſuffered at Feſſons, is retired to Annecy, where they are to be joined by ſome Troops of Dragoons which have been